

GIBBONS GIVES POPE'S PEACE PLEA TO WILSON

President and Cardinal Confer on Peace at the White House in New Move to End the European War

GERMANS NOW ADMIT THEY DESIRE PEACE

Cardinal Says That Yielding of Germany to President's Demand Opens the Way to Discussion Between the Belligerent Nations

Washington, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons yesterday presented to President Wilson a message from Pope Benedict regarding peace in Europe.

After his conference at the White House the cardinal announced that he had discussed the possibilities of peace with the president.

He said that he had conveyed a message from the pope on the question but could not reveal its exact contents at this time.

While the cardinal would not go into details regarding his message from the pope it was indicated that it was in the nature of a suggestion that neutral powers join with the Vatican in making further efforts to restore peace.

The cardinal said the plan in mind was along the general lines of recent public discussion of the question in newspapers.

Cardinal Gibbons was with the president nearly half an hour. He was accompanied by Monsignor William T. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Catholic church here.

After leaving the president, the cardinal, his face wreathed in smiles, greeted inquirers and without being questioned said that he had discussed peace with the president.

"Our talk was highly satisfactory and I am very much pleased with my reception from the president," said the cardinal.

"We went over the entire situation, but I cannot reveal the details of our conversation at this time. Probably more will be made public in the near future."

In answer to inquiries the cardinal said he had brought to the president a message from the pope. He added that he wanted to talk with Secretary Lansing on peace and go over the same details he had taken up with President Wilson.

The cardinal laid emphasis on his belief that the lessening of tension between the United States and Germany would have much to do with the possibilities of restoring peace.

It was indicated that the basis for his belief was a suggestion that it might be possible to get an agreement between Germany and Great Britain for guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and in that way start a discussion of peace terms.

The cardinal indicated broadly that he believed negotiations soon would be under way to end the war. He indicated that further developments might become known soon.

After leaving the White House, the cardinal dismissed the automobile in which he had ridden to see the president and walked to the state department to see Secretary Lansing.

Talk of peace has been uppermost in official conversations for the past week since it became evident that the end of the German crisis was in sight. Many persons held the opinion that Germany, in yielding to the United States was deliberately attempting to better her moral status in the eyes of the neutral nations with a view of procuring a tolerant attitude on their part when peace negotiations should begin.

The president, it is pointed out, is in an immeasurably stronger position to initiate a peace movement now that our differences with Germany are out of the way.

GERMANS ADMIT THEY DESIRE PEACE

Berlin States Peace Terms; Hopes for Co-operation of the United States

Washington, Sept. 3.—Germany wants peace—on these terms: Freedom of the seas. Freedom of Poland. World-wide recognition of the rights of the Jews.

The Kaiser's prime purpose in the "memorandum" his ambassador filed with the state department Wednesday was the enlistment of American co-operation in ending the war in Europe.

This information was obtained at the German embassy in Washington yesterday. It was not official, but was authoritative.

The person responsible for it said that the allies must answer to civilization, not only for the inception, but for each hour's continuance of this frightful war.

He reiterated the assertion that Germany never has wanted war and is and has been willing at any hour since August of 1914 to make an honorable peace.

A year from now, it was said, when Germany's conquests and victories have mounted higher and higher, the allies can establish peace only by more and greater concessions than those outlined at present.

The state department expects from Germany a more detailed statement than the memorandum already presented on the subject of submarine warfare.

CONSTIPATION POISONS

the blood. Perfect elimination is indispensable to health. Stimulate the liver, open the bowels, and get the system into a good habit by taking Hood's Pills, the old reliable family cathartic. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c. of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

munication for the purpose of preventing delay in explanations covering the sinking of the Arabic from breeding anti-German feeling in the United States. No doubt was felt that the message would be as acceptable as was the memorandum which preceded it.

THREE LOST WITH SHIP TORPEDOED BY GERMANS

British Steamer Savonia Was Sunk By German Submarine—Seventeen Were Saved.

London, Sept. 3.—Three of the crew of the British steamer Savonia, sunk by a German submarine yesterday, are missing and are believed to have perished. Seventeen others were landed.

The Savonia was an 1,180-ton steamer, owned and registered at Leith.

19,320 CLERICS IN ARMY. Many Priests Have Already Been Killed in Italian Ranks.

Rome, Sept. 3.—Among the Italian volunteers at the front are 19,320 ecclesiastics, it was estimated yesterday, besides 745 priests who are serving as chaplains. Many priests have been killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Kitchener in France. London, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener, whose commission has just been announced, is a nephew of Lord Kitchener. He has gone to the front in France.

MORE THAN 400,000 HORSES AND MULES TO THE ALLIES

There Has Been a Big Boom in Market for Medium-Class Animals—Prices Increase.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—To date 425,000 horses and mules have been shipped out of the United States for the European belligerents, and their purchase has been a big boom in the market for medium-class horses. Department of agriculture officials made this statement yesterday.

Very few high-bred horses have been exported, and the result is that prices for ordinary animals have increased.

The supply of horses is not being seriously depleted. Government officials estimate that there are to-day approximately 21,000,000 horses and 4,000,000 mules in this country.

ONE YANKEE SOLDIER IS WORTH TWO GERMANS ANY DAY

They Are Real Fighters, Says Canadian Minister of Militia, General Sam Hughes.

New York, Sept. 3.—General Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, who arrived Wednesday night on the Adriatic, expressed opinion that the war will not end for many months. He takes little stock in stories from London and elsewhere that peace proposals soon may be made.

General Hughes said: "My hat is off to the Yankees fighting in our ranks. One of 'em is worth two Germans any day. The soldiers from this continent are the greatest in the world. We are proud of our Yankees. They are real fighters."

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND ON F-4

Dead Sailors Unidentified, Says Admiral Bousch in Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Discovery of two more unidentified bodies on submarine F-4, lately raised out of the mud in Pearl harbor, Honolulu, was reported by Admiral Bousch to the navy department yesterday.

Ortolph Released. Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 3.—Walber Ortolph, a German, held here charged with entering government reservations to obtain information regarding national defenses, has been released because of lack of evidence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games. At New York—Philadelphia 3, New York 1; first game. Philadelphia 2, New York 0; second game.

At Boston—Brooklyn 10, Boston 1. At Pittsburgh—St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Win. Lost. Pct. Philadelphia 49 32 .567 Brooklyn 47 37 .560 Boston 43 37 .535 Chicago 39 40 .490 St. Louis 41 45 .476 New York 36 43 .451 Pittsburgh 39 47 .448 Cincinnati 35 47 .425

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games. At Philadelphia—Boston 5, Philadelphia 3.

At Washington—New York 1, Washington 0. At Detroit—Cleveland 8, Chicago 6.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Win. Lost. Pct. Boston 41 39 .513 Detroit 32 48 .400 Chicago 32 48 .400 Washington 40 30 .571 New York 36 43 .451 Cleveland 47 25 .653 St. Louis 44 28 .611 Philadelphia 36 43 .451

TEXANS FEAR INVASION

They Expect Reprisals for the Killing of Orozco

BORDER SECTION IS UNDER CLOSE GUARD

Orozco's Men Will Join with General Carranza's Forces

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 3.—All towns and ranches along the Mexican border are in arms awaiting what they believe will be a general invasion by Mexicans on Monday. Mercedes, Harlingen, Del Rio and a score of smaller towns are closely guarded by armed citizens and soldiers. Ranches all over the border section are guarded by cowboys and rangers heavily armed. Several suspicious Mexicans have been arrested in the border country, but it is believed that only one Mexican was killed. At various points along the Rio Grande bands of armed Mexicans have been seen. They were mounted and were galloping along as if looking for orders to cross into Texas. Peace officers and citizens along the border sent an appeal for more soldiers and rangers. They assert that trouble is sure. Orozco's followers are to join Carranza's army against all comers, according to reliable information from the Rio Grande country.

Washington, Sept. 3.—State department dispatches yesterday reported a revolt of Carranza garrisons at Frontera and San Juan Yaguita. The governor and some other officials escaped to Vera Cruz.

The Inter-Ocean railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was cut August 28, but the main line remains open.

Mexican Bullets Hit Auto. San Benito, Tex., Sept. 3.—Several volleys were exchanged yesterday between armed civilians and 25 Mexicans who had set fire to a railway bridge 14 miles north of Brownsville. An automobile was struck several times but no one was injured.

BELLOWS FALLS MAN FINED FOR SUNDAY BALL

Crowther, Manager of the Team, Convicted Under State Law and Fined for Playing the National Game.

Bellows Falls, Sept. 3.—"Webb" Crowther, manager of the Bellows Falls baseball team in the Twin State league, was found guilty yesterday afternoon of playing baseball last Sunday in violation of the Vermont statute which forbids playing games on Sunday. A jury which took the case for consideration at noon reported at 12:50 a verdict of guilty, and Judge T. E. O'Brien of the municipal court imposed a fine of \$2 and costs, the latter amounting to about \$9, which was paid.

When court opened Juror Abbott could not be found and A. L. Field was substituted. The court room was packed to the doors.

J. S. Collins, the first witness called by the state, testified that he had acted as the official scorer Sunday and that the respondent, Crowther, played in the game.

Frank H. Horan, a Vermont academy boy in his early teens, refused to testify when called, on the ground that his testimony might incriminate himself. On the same ground his father, John Horan, escaped testifying.

Deputy Sheriff W. S. Severance was unable to locate Barber park geographically when called upon as a witness.

John Austin, the last of the state's witnesses, was unable to identify the respondent as one of the men who participated in the game Sunday.

H. W. Buzzell, treasurer, and J. H. Blakey, president of the baseball association, were called as witnesses for the defense and they sought to show in answer to questions of the attorney for the state, George A. Weston, that the respondent was performing an act of charity in playing baseball on Sunday, because the funds of the association were very low owing to the several postponements of games because of rainy weather. This testimony was introduced despite many objections on the part of the state's attorney.

NEW ENGLAND SICK GET BACK HEALTH

Victims of Digestive Disorders Tell of Wonderful Effect of Remedy.

Many New England stomach sufferers said, in fact, people all over the United States, have found remarkable results from the use of May's Wonderful Remedy.

Hundreds in this state alone have taken this remedy and tell today of the benefits they received. Its effects come quickly—the first dose cures; no long treatment. Here is what two who have taken it say:

MRS. S. E. JOHNSON, 61 Whitmore street, Hartford, Conn., wrote: "My pains left me the next day after taking the treatment. It is simply wonderful how it relieved me."

MRS. CLARE SHAW, 605 Dexter street, Providence, R. I., wrote: "I received your treatment, and it saved my life. I am better now than I have been for 20 years."

May's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it as an absolute guarantee. If not satisfactory, money will be returned.—Advt.

New-Way Wonder for Corns, "Gets-It"

The Big Surprise for Corn Owners—It's Sure, Simple, Safe, Quick

Listen to the wee story of "Gets-It," the world's greatest corn remedy. "Mary had a little 'Gets-It' and corns upon her toes; and every time she put on 'Gets-It' the corn was sure to go." Mary, like thousands of others, used to be a heroine, suffering martyrdom, using painful bandages, irritants, salicylic, sticky tape, toe-harmones, blood-bringing razors and scissors! She says now there's no sense in it. Use "Gets-It," applied in two seconds. Easy, simple, new way—just pain, less common sense! Millions are doing it. Never fails. You can wear smaller shoes now. You don't have to limp around any more, or walk on the side of your shoes to try to get away from your corns. You know for sure before you use "Gets-It" that the corn or callous is going away. For corns, callouses, warts and bunions. "Gets-It" is sold by all druggists, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.



Stop Misery and Embarrassment Like This With Simple, Easy "Gets-It."

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NO LEGISLATION FOR AVIATORS

Who May Come Down in Neutral Territory During War—Many Foreign Aviators Are Coming Down in Netherlands Jurisdiction.

The Hague, Sept. 3.—The large number of foreign aviators who day by day come tumbling out of a cloudy sky into the territory of the Netherlands have drawn attention to the absolute lack of legislation regarding shipwrecked aviators.

International law and the law of various nations have regulated the rights of foreign men of war who are forced to seek a temporary refuge into a neutral port. The foreign warships may repair the damages it has suffered and it may take on board sufficient coal to sail to the next home port. If a German cruiser should suddenly arrive in a Dutch harbor she would be given coal enough to reach Emden, the nearest German port. A British ship would be sent to Harwich. All this is generally understood as an established rule of war. But when a foreign aviator, through lack of gasoline is obliged to land upon neutral territory he is interned for the rest of the war. Apparently he does not come under the class of the warship, for in that case he would obtain a few cans of oil and would be given a chance to fly home. In the same way, if the flying machines were given equal rights with the warships, a broken machine might stay upon neutral ground in order to get repaired before it once more took to the open sky. In times to come all this may be regulated, but at the present time a number of aviators walk around in Dutch and Danish and Swiss fortresses and express their opinion of a rule which to them seems entirely unfair.

When an aviator lands in the sea and is picked up by a neutral fishing or merchant vessel he may go home freely. If, however, he is picked up by a torpedo boat of a neutral nation, that neutral nation is obliged to intern their involuntary guest. This rule, however only counts for aviators. Shipwrecked mariners seem to go free no matter who saved them. But the aviator who is fished out of his wrecked machine by an official vessel belonging to a neutral navy loses his liberty for the rest of the war while he would be allowed to go home if he had waited a few minutes longer for a fishing sloop.

A rather complicated question arises when an aviator just before he is approached by a naval launch dives from his machine and claims his right to liberty as a "distressed mariner." Unfortunately a ride of several hours upon the choppy waves of the North sea sitting on the wings of a disabled flying machine seem to produce a state of subject sea sickness. And the aviators who might have availed themselves of the technical rights of their craft as "distressed mariners" were usually in such an advanced state of seasick indifference that they cared not what happened as long as they were hoisted on board something stable.

GRANITEVILLE

Rev. F. McNeil expects to return to Graniteville to-night and will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit next Sunday.

Are Useful Things Unbeautiful.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, Herbert Quirk, the editor, speaking of the beauty of onion plants, says, "I have seen the point that we are prone to look upon the useful things as unbeautiful."

"There are people still living who remember when tomatoes were supposed to be poisonous, and were grown as ornamental plants, and called 'love apples.' When they were thought noxious, they were beautiful—like an innocent act falsely condemned as a sin. As soon as they appeared in the soup they ceased to please the eye, though as beautiful as ever."

"Down in New Mexico the agricultural college station is experimenting with sweet peas as a winter cover crop and a forage plant. Shall we cease to admire them and buy them at the florist's shops when they are used for seedlings and plowed down to fertilize the corn? I suppose so—and the pity of it is that very many people who in that case will be saving, tending and harvesting sweet peas will lose the sense of their beauty, thereby losing also a certain portion of the happiness properly due to the business of killing the soil."

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For acute rheumatism, gas and flatulence of food. A teaspoonful in a fourth of a glass of hot water causes great INSTANT relief. It is a powerful cathartic and acts on all druggists in either powder or tablet form at 25c. per ounce.

EXCHANGE RECOVERS

Overnight Rate Gain of Four Cents for Pound Sterling

UNDERSTANDING IS SOON COMING

No Alarm Is Felt over the Situation in London

New York, Sept. 3.—The English pound sterling climbed up the ladder of ascending values as rapidly and dramatically yesterday as it had plunged downward during the week. Within the first two hours of trading it perched on a rung only one below the point where it rested at the close of the market last Saturday. With an opening quotation of \$4.58, a gain over night of four cents, sterling rose in value during the forenoon till it touched \$4.60, 10 cents above Wednesday's extreme depreciation. Then it went down to \$4.50, where the market, though erratic and somewhat puzzled by its rapid fluctuations, was easier than at any time during the week. The swift upward course was interpreted as meaning that Great Britain had awakened to the extreme gravity of the situation and that London bankers had determined that sterling should no longer be the football of finance in relations between the countries. With painful realism the status of their money was brought home to them Wednesday when sterling was quoted in their home markets of foreign exchange at \$4.48, two cents beneath the minimum posted here.

Overnight London gathered up the frayed ends and united them. A 10-cent advance in rates at the opening of the market yesterday was the result.

Some inkling of what was happening in the council recess of London bankers seeped through the cables to this city late Wednesday afternoon, when the tone of the market became more cheerful here. The reason not then apparent was abundantly in evidence yesterday. Great Britain was tired of paying the premium for the mammoth war orders placed in American markets and had come to the rescue of her depreciated money. At least that was the conclusion placed by leading bankers here yesterday on the upward shoot of values. The British financiers who are coming here to devise a way to check the startling changes in rates and establish a huge credit in some form, were thought yesterday to be nearing this country, probably coming by way of Canada.

VICTORY MEANS MUCH FOR TURKEY

It Would Insure a Stable Economic Policy and in That Case Turkey Would Develop Her Resources Largely.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—A banker of considerable prominence in Constantinople has given the Associated Press correspondent some idea of what may be accomplished in Turkey in event of the war having a favorable outcome for the Turks. Although the banker stipulated that his name should not be used at this time, his position and knowledge of the country are such that his statements, even appearing anonymously, may be considered as of unusual importance.

Discussing the essentials that would make Turkey a strong and self-contained political unit after the war, he said at the outset that what Turkey needed to-day most was an economic policy that would leave something for coming generations. In other words, exploitation would have to cease.

"The undeveloped resources of the Ottoman empire are enormous," he continued. "Turkey, for instance, could meet its entire grain shortage of Europe, if its soil were adequately tilled and modern facilities provided. Turkey could supply all of Europe with fruit, and ship fully one-half of the meat now imported by European countries from South and North America, Australia and New Zealand. The intelligent cultivation of cotton would place Turkey next to the United States as a producer of the staple. The olive oil industry could be increased 1,000 times. More wool could be exported. Ports of Anatolia and Syria are especially suited for the raising of plants of great medicinal value. Even coal of fair value could be shipped to the Mediterranean countries."

Before any of these things could be made possible, however, said the banker, the Ottoman government would have to realize that a stable economic policy was necessary. Some of the young Turks had already arrived at such a conclusion, but little had been done even by them, he asserted.

"But we must be patient. It is hardly two years now since the Turks themselves have taken to work. Up to that time the Turks held the erroneous notion that work was not particularly profitable, that work, after all, was for others—Kurds, Greeks and Armenians. With the Turks holding the reins of government, this view could not be maintained. A total lack of sound economic thought. Whatever was done had the nature of immediate needs as its objective. Exploitation of a most ruthless nature ensued. Under this system the splendid forests of Turkey were destroyed; the peasant was taxed to death and given no opportunity to improve himself or his land; honest investors were kept out of the country, with the result that Turkey to-day has no industry, and is obliged even to ship its olive oil to Italy for refinement. The absence of all economic understanding on the part of those in power under the old regime was appalling. Those wishing to establish themselves in some industry or business in Turkey were usually obliged to pay for the privilege in the form of a bribe to some official."

"Already conditions have improved, but there is much more for betterment yet. But I am not one of those who maintain, maliciously, I think, that the Turk is constitutionally averse to progress. He simply does not, as a rule, understand that what may benefit others will benefit him. The Turk is suspicious

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of all strangers, he is also covetous enough to envy the foreigner whose skill and enterprise lead to success. He does not understand that a similar qualification and exertion on his own part would produce a like result.

"Such a condition could have but one result, the stagnation one finds in all parts of the Ottoman empire. Religion has nothing to do with that. I have many Turkish friends who enjoy material well-being along with their religion, and I am quite sure that the Anatolian peasant is capable of relishing both caviar and vaudeville, if he could but secure them."

Turkey needed a rapid extension of its railroad system, said the banker. It needed more roads, though paradoxical as it might seem, Turkey had never had so many good roads as had been built during the war. Then, the peasant would have to be trained and relieved from much of the petty interference he is still subject to. Commerce ought to be given the opportunity of developing under the impetus of unrestricted competition. Manufacture should be placed beyond the reach of governmental interference, with the control left entirely to the circumstance of Turkey, as an open market, would always enjoy the price regulation resulting from competition between the home and foreign manufacturers."

Among other informants, the correspondent found some who held that Turkey was incapable of formulating a sound economic policy; elsewhere the opinion that improvement was discernable and that more could be looked for.

"No Turkish government has yet gone to the trouble of training men in economic giving the few Turks as trained a chance of applying their knowledge," said one authority. "I doubt very much whether the first principle of economics is understood by a quarter of the men who serve in the departments dealing with economic matters in the Ottoman empire. It is all a question of ignorance—ignorance on the part of men who manage affairs they do not understand. Ignorance on the part of those who permit them to occupy such positions. Economic questions in Turkey are not settled from the viewpoint of the aggregate, but from that of individualism."

"It is all a matter of getting the thing started. I know that all Turkey is ready to start anew, and start right. I know also that a sound economic policy would reconcile the Greek and Armenian, who, even if they do not always adhere to such a policy themselves, know its value better than do the Turks, whose position of governor has really never made the absence of a sound economic policy felt to them."

"How will the abolition of the capitulations effect the getting of money for Turkey in the future," was asked of another banker.

"That depends upon what measures are taken by the Turkish government to protect the foreign investor," replied the banker. "I believe that Turkey would have a difficulty getting all the money she needs, provided it can establish beyond all doubt that the Ottoman laws and courts will ensure equity to all concerned. If that cannot be established, Turkey will find no money, especially after this war, when some bonds will make first call upon the funds of investors. I cannot say that people with money to invest have had much reason to have confidence in Ottoman law and jurisprudence in the past. But that might be overcome if the Turkish government could be persuaded to establish some superior court of commerce—a body whose duty it would be to adjudicate all

disputes between foreign investors on the one hand and Turkish individuals and the government on the other."

Industries established by foreigners under the capitulations had been no blessing to Turkey, said this man, citing in proof thereof the abuses of which a paper mill operated by Austrians is said to have been guilty. The rights granted under the capitulation had in this case stifled foreign competition, and had given rise to a monopoly whose sole aim, it was alleged, was to sell the poorest product at the highest price.

"With the capitulations no longer operative, Turkey will have to convince the world, more so the foreign investor, that the abolition of these special privileges will in no wise endanger their interests. That, however, must be done, and can be done. No foreigner in Turkey has come to grief since the capitulations were cancelled. The Turkish government has handled the situation splendidly, and will continue to do so; I believe."

Another prominent man thought that the Turkish government would do well to attach to the departments whose duty it would be to instruct rather than advise. He, too, was of the opinion that unfamiliarity with the subject, rather than an inclination to act wrongly was responsible for many of the economic mistakes made in the past. Nothing could be done, however, so long as the Turks were averse to trusting foreigners, for which attitude there had been some justification in the past.

"The Turks take the very reasonable position that if their country is to be exploited, they would just as soon do it themselves," said this man. "The grounds for Turkish mistrust of the foreigners are many, unfortunately. Turkey has been 'missioned' and 'commissioned' so often by incompetents and knaves that mere experience of that sort seems superfluous."

Retard. An elderly woman who was extremely stout was endeavoring to enter a street car when the conductor, noticing her difficulty, said to her: "Try sideways, madame; try sideways."

The woman looked up breathlessly and said: "Why, bless ye, I ain't got no sideways!"—Louisville Herald.

Nora's Error. Lady—You quite understand, Nora, I shall only be "at home" every Wednesday from 3 to 5?

Nora—Yes, mum. (To herself) Nora, you've got a heavenly situation. The mistress only at home for two hours a week!—Albany Journal.

Asked the Right Man. A Louisville attorney and a railroad man who has his "stoppers" here went to the theatre the other night. The railroad man saw a freshly dressed, red-headed, sporty-looking individual sitting in one of the boxes.

"Who is that tough person sitting in the box?" the railroad man asked pleasantly. "He looks like a drunken burglar."

"That," said the attorney, "is my cousin."

The railroad man grasped a couple of times before he could get a grip on himself. Then a smile spread over his face, as he remarked: "Well, I went straight to headquarters for information, didn't I?"—Louisville Times.

Endorsement cloth 1514 at Albert's.